not Not a Man Went to His Ald-Days of Excitement and Expectancy-The Part Americans Took in the Trouble - Boer strategy at the Battle Near Krugersdorn

The Cape fown, South Africa, Cape Times of Jan S. the week following Dr. Jameson's raid nto the Transvani, got here on Saturday. The sis a daily paper. The weekly edition taltis the news despatches under dates taken from the daily, and the despatches in as ne of the weekly form a most interesting and compacts story of the stirring events con-nected with the insane attempt of Jameson to overthrow the Boer Government. The story also tells more of the offences of John Hays Hammond and the other Americans who are non under arrest and whose appeal to the Goverament of the United States for protection has stirred the American people the last week or spatches printed, and from which this story is made up, were all written by special correndents of the Cape Times who were in J hannesburg and who had, a personal share in much that was done there. The despatches beem Dec. 29 and end Jan 6.

hannesburg is believed to be on the verge of a rebellion against the Boer Government in the beginning of the story. The Uitlanders and the leaders of the National Union have served an ultimatum on the Government, setting forth the reforms that they demand. The merchants and tradesmen do not want to fight because, they say, "there is a gang of rufflans out of work at least 1,000 strong in the city, and an outbreak of hostilities would let this crew loose on the town to outrage and pillage. To cope with such prospective atrocities the Mercantile Association has formed itself into a committee of defence and the Australians into a Red Cross Protection Brigade."

But on the other hand, the white miners along "the reef" were anxious for a row. "There are 7,000 Cornish miners alone, banded together for the purpose of enforcing the demands, and there is no lack of arms and ammunition. It is stated that at the mine which is the head centre of this organization there are 1,000 stand of rifles and one Maxim gun, and there are said to be large supplies in other place. Altogether the mining people who subscribe to the mani-festo are regarded as fully prepared for emergencies. What particular torch is to set the Rand on fire is doubtful, but there is a generally believed report that two of the large mining companies contemplate closing down at the of whites and blacks on the road to Pretoria. Should this be done other companies would follow, with what consequences history would

On the 29th day of December Jameson's raid, which started two days later, was not expected n Johannesburg. The revolutionary feeling became more intense every hour. On the 30th became more intense every hour. On the 30th preparations were made at the mines owned by British capitalists for whatever might transpire. The miners were recruited for active military service if it should come to that. The streets of Johannesburg were thronged with mechanics and mining men, and in every block was a "trebrand" helping along by talk the general disposition to fight. There was an important meeting of the American residents held in the afternoon to discuss the political situation. Mr. J. S. Curtis presided. The business was the reception of the report from Mr. H. Jennings, who, with Mr. H. C. Perkins, had just returned from Pretoria, where they had had an interliew with Mr. Krüger. Mr. Jennings addressed lie meeting. He said that President Krüger had listened to them intently. They conteyed to him what they believed to be the sentiment of Americans in the Rand. They assured the President that Americans recognized the rights of the Boers as well as of itellifications. When they do not support when a revolution came. President Krüger said this was no time for discussion, but a time for people to obey the law. Mr. Jennings and Mr. Perkins pointed out to the President Krüger said this was no time for discussion, but a time for people to obey the law. Mr. Jennings and Mr. Perkins pointed out to the President that if war was precipitated outside forces would come in, and that meant the overthrow of the republic. They told him that the Americans wanted to see the Hepublic preserved, but reconstructed on a truer basis. The President then asked directly whether in the event of rebellion the Americans would be with or against the republic. They subswered that they would be against the Government, and that impressed his Honor. President Krüger asked the advice of his visitors as to what he should do to avert the impending revolution. They told him to make the best possible terms with the Transvani National Union.

The afternoon of the meeting of these Americans the excitement reached its highest. The banks, preparations were made at the mines owned by British capitalists for whatever might transpire.

sible emergencies, preserving the public order, protecting lives and propertylin town."

After thus resolving the Mercantile Association became known as the Reform Committee. That night the public houses were all open and thousands thronged the streets. The feeling was that there should be no more waiting for the Government, but the uprising should begin at once. The shutting down of the mines, predicted the day before, came. The owners gave as an excuse that they "could not afford to keep open with the price of breadstuff so high." though their mines were paying more than 100 per cent. dividends a year. The miners who were laid off each received a rifle and each went home and sent his wife and family out of town. Nobody slept in Johannesburg that night. It seemed almost certain that the crisis must come the next day. But next day came the news that Dr. Jameson had crossed the Transvaal border with 700 men, 12 Maxime, and 3 Nordenfelts, and that he was marching to Johannesburg to aid in the overthrow of the Government. The Reform Com-But next day came the news that Dr. Jameson had crossed the Transvaal border with 700 men, 12 Maxims, and 3 Nordenfelts, and that he was marching to Johannesburg to aid in the overthrow of the Government. The Reform Committee was called together post haste and swors alligiance to each other and to preserve order. Varying emotions afflicted the people of the city when the news of the raid got abroad and the feeling of excitement rose still higher. Some condemnet the move as fatal to the demands of the Utilanders. They were mostly the tradesmen. They were tremendously outcumbered by the war party. The Reform Committee began serving out arms and ammunition for the purpose of preserving order when the uprising should come. Recruiting went on rapidly, not only under the Reform Committee, but also under a committee known as the Scottish Committee, which was headed by Sir Drummond Dunbar, an official of the Transvaal Government. Dunbar at a meeting of the Scottish Society declared "that he was a Scotchman first and a Government official afterward."

Drilling of the recruits began in the streets of Johannesburg that afternoon, "and the place took on the appearance of a beleagured city." Nothing was heard on the streets but war, Every body who owned a horse turned it over to the committee, and a regiment of cavalry was recruited. Messengers were sent scurrying around the country for more horses. As fast as militia companies learned the rudiments of the newspaper offices for the latest news of Dr. Jameson's expedition. The merchants began a clasing and barricading their stores and the prices of everything vent up astonishingly. All leasness was practically suspended. The men who had not got their families out of town besieged the railroads. Box cars and cattle cars and all sorts of things with wheels were labeled to the trains. The people were backed in them like sardines. The Reform Committee Ionas time in the midst of its recruiting work to make a public deciaration that it had nothing to de with the nyesion of the rem

a then like saidines. The Reform Committee of the film in the midst of its recruiting work of make a public declaration that it had nothing to do with the invasion of the republic. It also precised for funds to relieve whatever distress sight appear in Johannesburg, and £75,000 cas subscribed in a short while.

Among the recruits that came in during the ay of the first news of the raid were several undeed women, who insisted on staying and orning a nurses corps to care for the wounded hat were to be. They were finally accepted by tarned over to the Australian Red Cross substruction.

of turned over to the Australian Red Cross shely.
While the men of Johannesburg were getting eir women out of the city hundreds of miners of the surrounding country were bringing ers in to get the protection of the troops. I those who came in were sent to one of thirty resistores, which had been taken possession of the purpose, and a strong guard of soldiers as kept around these buildings.
The hight of bec, if the Reform Committee dealed a provisional tovernment for the city, was announced that there were 10,000 armed en to support it, half of them mounted and early all supplied with magazine rifles. It was ported after this announcement that the Boer avernment had gathered an army and that the flow overnment had gathered an army and that the flow overnment had gathered an army and that the flow overnment had gathered and rejuced if necessity. Then the town was picketed and preparations shown to the tast detail were made for its clence. Nine hundred men were detailed to hard the various approaches to the town, and amon were wheeled out to command all the county in every directive to the piers to ride back with the news at is A corps of bicycle riders was organized cont har out in the country in every direct with orders to ride back with the news at list sign of the approach of any enemy, and come back later with the information and Boers had taken up a position some a out of town and gone into camp. They also far away then to be dangerous, was the afternoon of New Year's Day that nors began coming about the progress of Dr. acson and his filibusters. There were re-

ports that he had been defeated, which were not credited, and other repbris that he was sweeping everything before him and would soon reach Johannesburg, which were credited and at first frowned upon, but later rejoiced over. Throughout the night these rumors kept up and horsemen came to town with news that seemed to confirm the news of Jameson's victory. Every messenger was surrounded by thousands, and the story he told, when it was favorable to "Dr. Jim," was received with cheers and shots fired in the air. The stories were that he was getting nearer and nearer to Johannesburg. The despatches say: "The latest courier says he is at Roodepoort, and that he is coming very fast indeed, fighting all the time. The Boers are massing behind, and not in front of him, as stated, and it looks as if the gallant Doctor will be able to fight his way into town without the last extremity of the Utilander forces going to his assistance.

"A company of mounted men has just left town for the rise overlooking Laughagge, where Maxims are in position and intrenched." Much anxiety is displayed at the course likely to be taken by the Provisional Government of Witwatersrand.

"Addressing a mass meeting at 11 o'clock last night, Mr. Lionel Phillips said they were determined to stick to Jameson and his little band. He called for cheers for Jameson, which were lustily given.

"It is felt that the Reform Committee cannot

were lustily given.

"It is felt that the Reform Committee cannot stand and see the column cut up.

"Jameson's magnificent courage has inspired the people with an almost maddening longing to take the field with him: failing that, the It is the control of the control of the people with an almost maddening longing to take the field with him: failing that, the It is an accordance of the control of the conduct of the introl of the conduct of the introl of the conduct of the introl of the conduct of t

Boer guna. Then came a volley that brought them to their senses.

While the retreating Boers had led Jameson's men on, the Boer commander had sent another force of men around to close about their rear. Then the column was surrounded on three sides. There was just one way clear. That was a narrow pass through the hills, and on either side of it were Boer rifemen, who could pick off every man in the column. Jameson was caught like a rat in a tran.

Now, while the Boer force largely outnumbered Jameson's column, for it had been renforced by a thousand or more men, the Boers who took part in the actual fighting numbered just sixty. They were the riflemen behind the boulders.

Jameson realized that he was caught as soon as he tried to lead his force through the cut in the hills, but he had grit, if not discretion, and he turned his batteries on the boulders. The field guns and the Maxims kept up a frightful fusiliade. The column tried to storm the hills, but each time they charged they were driven back, and each time they fell back they left dead and wounded on the ground. But again and again they rode at the intrenched Boers. The field pieces and Maxims kept up their rattle for nearly an hour. Then kept up their rattle for nearly an hour. Then they ceased. The last round of ammunition for them had been spent. Not one Boer had they

injured.
Who it was in Jameson's column that put up the white flag does not appear. It was not Jameson. The Boers recognized it instantly. Not a shot was fired by them after it was shown, Men from the column went forward, stepping

Nen from the column went forward, stepping over the bodies of their dead. A Boer leader appeared to meet them. The Jameson men asked the terms of surrender. The Boer leader appeared to meet them. The Jameson men asked the terms of surrender, and within five industry the surrender of the surrender. There is must be the surrender of the surrender

GENERAL CALIXTO GARCIA LIFE OF THE LEADER OF THE ILL.

FATED HAWKINS EXPEDITION.

war, He Rences of Cuba's Ten Tears'
War, He Ranks in the Hearts of the
Revolutionists with Their Idols, Gomes
and Macco-His Attempt at Sulcide.

Outside of Gomez and Maceo there is no man in whom the Cuban patriots place more reliance than Gen. Calixto Garcia, the promoter of the ill-starred Hawkins expedition. Like the two Jenerals mentioned, he is a tried man; one who was always in the thickest of the fight in the revolution of 1868, who has had the baptism of fire, and whose determination and patriotism have been put to the severest tests. When the revolution of 1868 was being hatched Garcia was the most ardent of its instigators. Nightly he would join a band of conspirators who used to meet at a farm owned by a certain Donato Mermol at Holguin. Of course they had to clude the vigilance of Spanish spics posted everywhere by the authorities, who were aware of the prevailing discontent. However, Garcia and his friends were ready to run the risk, and so well were their meetings managed that the Spanish Government had no ink-



GEN. CALIXTO GARCIA.

On Oct. 10, 1868, the Cubans were in revolu tion at Jara, under Carlos Manuel Cespedes. Two days later Marmol and Garcia took up arms at the head of 150 devoted followers. For a while their success was phenomenal. Town after town fell before them. In every battle and skirmish they were victorious. Santa Rita and Baire were the first towns to capitu-Next Jiguani fell after an obstinate struggle. This last was an important victory, for Jiguani is the capital of a district and con tained 20,000 inhabitants, a large population These were the first important moves against the Spanish power, and for his great services Garcia was appointed a Brigadier the generalship of Maximo Gomez. When the Provisional Government, which had lespotic power, thought fit to remove Gomez, Garcia succeeded him in command of the forces. In the mean time Jiguani had again come

under the control of the Spanish, and Garcia's

first move in his new capacity was to seek a repetition of his former triumph. A second time his endeavors were crowned with success, and Jiguani surrendered to the patriots, However, there was another more important town not far distant which had hitherto been a Spanish stronghold. This was Holguin, the scene of the midnight conspiracies. In it Garcia concentrated a powerful force, and it was not long before Holguin, too, succumbed to the daring young leader. Next came a series of bat-tles in which fortune invariably favored the patriots. Garcia was victorious at Baguano, at Cupellal, where the Spanish Colonel, Huerta, ish leader, was killed, and at Santa Maria. The last battle was a particularly obstinate one, lasting for a whole day. It was here that Garcia's strategical talents manifested themselves. On a small scale he anticipated the tactics of Von Moltke at Sedan, for he surrounded the Spanish army and compelled it to surrender. Spanish army and compelled it to surrender. The leader, Col. Gomez Viegues, was taken prisoner with all his men. To the credit of the rebels be it said that all the prisoners were liberated and the officers treated with the greatest courtesy and consideration. One of the latter, Rosales, after his return to Madrid wrote a pamphlet extelling the elemency and magnanimity of the Cuban General.

The battle of Santa Maria was fought in 1869. For the next four years Garcia was in the thick of the struggle. Sometimes his army was fortunate, sometimes the reverse, for fortune did not invariably smile on the patriots. On Sept. 3, 1873, came the most decided reverse. The main body of Garcia's command had gone to Zarsal to seek provisions. The verse. The main body of varia's command had gone to Zarsal to seek provisions. The leader himself with twenty men remained at San Antonio del Bahar. Here they were attacked by a column of 500 Spanlards. Naturally such resistance as the little party could make was of no avail. Garcia and his men were summoned to surreader. The Cuban leader, knowing that he would get but short shrift with the Spanlards, decided that it were better to die by his own hand than by that of a common executioner.

anly such resistance as the little party could were summed to currender. The China beader, knowing that he would get but short better to de by his own hand than by that of a common executioner.

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It is better to the brain the history that he was a contract through the brain. The Shanlsh soldlers saw cluded naturally enough that he was earlied through the brain. The Shanlsh soldlers saw cluded naturally enough that he was delicated in triumph they carried off the bedy to Mandon, the supposed tead man revived, and not only revived but recovered compeledy. The out on the middle of his foreband in a displace to island. It is therefore a displace to the limit has been depended in the bedy to Mandon, the middle of his foreband in a displace to island. It is therefore a displace to the limit has been described in the heart and the man can put his finger.

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It is evidently the middle of his foreband in a displace to the passage of the built has left a deep into which a man can put his finger.

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THE RISHOPS TO THE POWERS.

The Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, who, a week ago, sent a petition to President Cleveland asking that the Government interfere in saving the Christian Armenians from continued massacre at the hands of the Turks, have forwarded to the powers of Europe and to the Archbishop of Canterbury a memorial of similar import, praying that immediate measures be adopted to compel the Turks to cease from slaughter and persecution. At the time the petition was sent to President Cleveland the State Department was consulted as to the best procedure to be used in orde, that the petition should reach the eye of the various European potentates to whom it was to be addressed. On the advice of the State Department, the several memorials were forwarded on Saturday, addressed to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of France, Germany, Austria, and Russia. At the same time in which the letter was despatched to President Cleveland a letter was sent to the Archbishop of Canterbury as head of the English Church. Notice of the recep-tion of the letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury has already been received. This action thus taken by the Bishops of the

Episcopal Church in Schalf of Armenia is the result of a letter sent to each of the Bishops by the Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Bishop of Connecticut and Presiding Bishop, enclos ing a circular showing the condition of affairs in Turkey at the present moment. The contents of this circular are now given to the public for the first time, and are as follows:

"As is now generally known, during the months of October and November the Mussulman population of eastern Turkey, in many places actively aided by Ottoman troops, put to death from 30,000 to 40,000 Gregorian and Protestant Armenians. The killed were chiefly males, and included a considerable portion of the educated and influential classes in the six provinces named in the reform scheme, namely, the provinces of Erzeroum, Bitlis, Van, Diarbekir, Harpoot, and Sivas. A part of the whole number massacred were kilied in the cities of Trebizond, Aintab, Marash, Ourfa, and Cesarea, which are outside the provinces named above. The massacres were accompanied by pillage on such a scale that nearly the whole Armenian agricultural pobulation in the villages, and the greater part of the Armenian traders and artisans in the cit es and towns of the provinces and districts named above, have been plundered of money, goods food supplies, clothing, implements, cattle, and sheep; their houses teling destroyed and themselves reduced to abject want.

"The purpose of this paper is to invite the attention of the Christian world to a progressive aggravation of this awful crime which has been brought to light since the middle of November.

"In a territory some 80,000 miles in area an the provinces of Erzeroum, Bitlis, Van, Diar-

sttention of the Christian world to a progressive aggravation of this awful crime which has been brought to light since the middle of November.

"In a territory some 60,000 miles in area an effort has been and is now being made to extinguish Christianity among the Armenian race by destroying church edifices, killing the clergy, and forcing the surviving members of their flocks in all places where foreign Consuls are not present to report the facts to become Mohammedans. It now seems probable that a large part of those who have been killed in the country districts are martyrs, who have refused life at the price of denying their Lord, Large numbers of widowed Christian women and orphaned children have been swept, without will of their own, into the families of the men who have destroyed their women. Thousands of others, deprived of succer, deserted by Christendom, and threatened by instant death, have been led to accept in name the religion which has ruined them, have been circumcised by force, and now becech God and humanity to save them from the death which the Mohammedan law holds over such in case they afterward attempt to obey the dictates of their conscience. Yet other multitudes are now being singly approached and put under pressure of the most awful threats if they continue to refuse to deny the Lord Jesus Christ. "The Armenian Church, for centuries the largest and most sturdy of the Asiatic Christian churches, has made great progress in moral, intellectual, and spiritual life. Its members have been nursed and fed upon the Bible more than those of either of the other branches of the Eastern Church. This ancient church is now in the throes of annihilation. Unless Christendom acts instantly and overwhelmingly to arrest this linfamy, this century of enlightenment will be marked in history as the one in which a Christian people was destroyed with the full knowledge and before the cyes of Christendom, no Christian to the feroity of this natack upon Christianity in Turkey can be gained. It will be noticed that

"My LORD ARCHB'SHOP: We, Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, having learned with deep sorrow the deplorable and centinuous persecution of our fellow Christians in Aslatic Turkey, do hereby appeal to your Grace in their behalf. Is it not possible for us, laying aside at this crists all questions nolitical, international or commercial, to rise to the higher plane of earnest sympathetic action, that a stop may be put to the horrible massacrs of Armenian Christians." If one member suffer, all the members suffer with it. It is evident, from a careful analysis of the causes and reasons of this determined assault, that the real object of it is the destruction of the Church in Armenia by the slaying of all who refuse to give allegiance to Islam. It is therefore a distinctly religious persecution; and the number of martyrs already sear-filed is probably larger than in any of the persecutions of the early Church. It would seem, considering the ferocity of the cruel attack upon our brethern in Armenia, the swful suffering they are enduring, the fact that the offer is made to these Christians that their lives shall be sparred if they renounce their failt, that a crusade supported by Christians the world over would be truly warranted. We therefore respectfully land lovingly plead with your Grace that for Christ's sake, for the sake of His religion, you interpose the weight of your office and influence to succor and defend this afflicted and persecuted branch of the Christian Church. May we not ask that the great Church of England, through her episcopaic, shall take decisive action, that our suffering fellow Christians may find not only ready sympathy, but speedy deliverance from their foes."

The officers and men, numbering 640, of the Ninth Regiment attended divine services in full-dress uniform yesterday afternoon at St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, Fifty-third street and Fifth avenue, where the Rev. Dr. Newland Maynard, chaplain of the regiment, preached the annual sermon to the regiment.

The storm which was over western Florida on Saturday moved rapidly northeast and was cen tral on the New Jersey coast at 8 o'clock yester day morning. The body of the storm was over the ocean, where the greatest wind force was felt, but on the coast line the velocity was from thirty to forty miles an hour from the northeast, and the danger to shipping was augmented by a dense fog which enveloped the coast. Heavy rain fell along the southern coast, and rain and snow in the middle Atlantic States. The storm centre kept off to the northeast, possibly follow ing the course of the Gulf Stream, and the winds in this neighborhood shifted to the northwest at I P M., when the centre was northeast of us. Storn signals were ordered displayed all along the New

Snow fell in this city in the early morning. turning into rain, which continued to drizzle until 2 P. M., then it began to clear. While the wind was northeast its highest velocity was 36 miles an hour, average 16 miles; average humidity, 96 per cent.: highest official temperature 32°, lowest 30° barometer corrected, to road to sea level, at S A. M. 29.56, S P. M. 29.65; total snowfall two inches. ing, recorded the temperature yesterday as follows

For Massachusetts. Blode Is and, and Connecticut. generally fair; slightly colder, northwesterly winds.
For castern New York, fair; slightly colder in southern portion; westerly winds.
For castern Pennsylvania. New Jersey, and Delaware fair; slightly colder; westerly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, fair weather; no decided change in tempera-

For western Pennsylvania and western New York,

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS. Appeal of the Protestant Epiacopal Church in the United States in Behalf of Armenia. UNINFITED QUESTS AT THE WHITE HOUSE RECEPTIONS.

> The Crowds Getting Larger and More Bemocratic-Change in the Attitude of the Administration Toward Hawaii-Reed on Guard Against Extravagance. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.-Official receptions at the White House are becoming each year more serious and intolerable impositions upon the hosts and the invited guests, and it is thought that some method for inspecting cards of invitation will soon be devised. Each winter the President and Mrs. Cleveland give four card receptions at night. The first in honor of the diplomatic corps, the second in honor of the army and havy, the third in honor of Congress, and the fourth to the general public. At each of these receptions the wives of the members of the Cabinet assist in receiving, and back of the line stand two or three hundred specially invited guests. Invitations are sent to the en-tire official world of Washington and to several hundred persons, more or less, who have no offi-cial positions. Members of the receiving party and other personal friends of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland receive with their official invitations a little red card, which permits them to drive into the grounds by the southwest gate and enter the Executive Manston by a private door at the south front. All others must approach by the main driveway and enter the little narrow north door and file into the dressing rooms, and thence to the Blue Room, where the receiving party stands to greet them. For a great many years it has been the custom not to require the presentation of cards of invitation at the door, and the result has been that everybody who wishes to attend one of these recep-tions does so and takes with him anywhere

> the temerity to apply a remedy. Every Tom, Dick, and Harry in Washington, who desires to get a glimpse of what is generally called "social life," crowds into the White House and makes himself as much at home as if he were specially invited.
>
> On Thursday night last the uninvited crowd at the reception given to the army and navy was greater and more democratic than usual. The crush was awful, and mingled with the diplomats, the army and navy officers, the jurists and the statesmen, were the showkeepers and less deserving people, who went to the White House in spite of the fact that they were not invited, and who, while they looked and behaved as well as the more distinguished guests, must have felt that they were enjoying stolen sweets. A good idea of how the Washington public regard the exclusiveness of these card receptions is afforded by the remark of a handsome, gentlemanly looking citizen who was standing in the great crowd outside of the door last Thursday night awaiting his chance for admission. Looking about him at the men and women in full evening dress he said to his companion:
>
> "Charley, I believe we ought to have worn our dress suits." Dick, and Harry in Washington, who desires to

from one to a half a dozen guests. This is the

real cause of the constant complaint that more

in the spacious rooms of the White House, and

dents have rebelled, but to which none has had

the temerity to apply a remedy. Every Tom.

"Charley, I believe we ought to have worn our dress suits."

There were hundreds of people within the brilliantly lighted rooms who did not wear their dress suits, and by actual count there were more than two score of women wearing their bonnets, and at least half of that number with their street coats under their arms, umbrellas in their hands, and gum shoes on their feet. They went down the line of the receiving party, were announced with great formality by Col. Wilson, and then wandered about through the flower-bedecked rooms into the conservatory and the East Room, listened to the Marine band playing sweet music, apparently as much at home as at a church sociable in Jayville. A large number of these women were accompanied by half-grown children, who wore their street clothes and stood about abashed at the pomp and glitter of the occasion. At least one gentleman pad his respects to Mrs. Cleveland and theother members of the receiving party while, wearing his storm overcoat and carrying his hat, and appeared to regard himself as just as good as anybody who was more suitably dressed. When at 11 o'clock the band played." Hail to the Chief." and the receiving party, leaded by the President and Mrs. Cleveland, made the circle of the East Room, much as the prize animals do at a county fair, the men and women and boys and girls crowded as close as they could get to them, stared in their faces, and when the procession passed through the corridor and up the stairs out of sight, they reluctantly seught the outer air and the sirret cars, congratulating themselves on being citizens of a free country like America where absolute democracy prevalls.

Somehow the little republic of Hawaii and its corresentatives in the United States have taken on a new dignity in the eyes of the Cleveland Administration. Only a few weeks ago the former ton, gave to the public an interesting account of the humiliating treatment which he received from President Cleveland and the Secretary of State while acting as Hawali's representative at the capital of the United States, and graphicof foreign observers. Hence the facts which have come to light represent only a small part of the horrors which have occurred."

The American Bishops have thus addressed the Archbishop of Canterbury:

"Tothe Most Reverend, Ilis Grace, the Archbishop of Canterbury."

WY LORD ARCHBISHOP: We, Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, having learned with deep connected with the Government of the connected with the Government of the connected with the Government of

posed and defeated, did not need to be told that Mr. Thurston and every other man connected with the Government of the maximum republic was persona non grafa at the White House and the State Department. The persecution by the President and Secretary of State went so far as to order the name of Mr. Hastings, the Hawaiian Chargé d'Affaires, to be stricken from the list of those to be invited to a state dinner at the White House. This was an insuit never before visited upon the diplomatic representative of any country whose crodentials had been accepted. It was but a sample, however, of the repeated slights put upon the Hawaiian representatives by the officials of the Administration.

Now, however, a change has come. A week ago Mr. Hatch, the Hawaiian Minister who succeeded Mr. Thurston, and Mrs. Hatch gave the first of their official receptions at the home of the legation on Sixteenth street. The entire official world of Washington was among the guests, including practically all of the higher Administration officials and the members of the diplomatic corps. Among others present were the Vice-President and his daughter, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Olney, Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle, Secretary and Mrs. Lamont, Attorney-General and Mrs. Harmon, Secretary Herbert and Miss Herbert, Postmaster-General and Mrs. Wilson, Secretary Morton and Miss Morton, the Chinese Minister and Mrs. Romero, the Austrian Minister and Baroness Hengelmuller, the Chinese Minister and Mrs. Romero, the Ambassador and Mrs. Patenotre, the Sayan, the Swiss Minister and Mrs. Patenotre, the Japanese Minister, the Chinese Minister and Mrs. Romero, the Ambassador and Mrs. Patenotre, the Japanese Minister, the Chinese Minister and Mrs. Romero, the Ambassador and Mrs. Guestary Mrs. and the Misses Chinese Minister, Repair of Mrs. Call, Miss Schalor and Mrs. Senator and Mrs. Senator and Mrs. Senator and Mrs. Senator and Mrs. Helling Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Stewart, Miss Stewart, Se

Speaker Reed maintains his attitude of determined opposition to anything like extravagance in the appropriations of the House of gance in the appropriations of the House of Representatives, but the friends of public build-ings and rivers and harbors and various other methods of Government expenditure hope to succeed in breaking down his good resolutions after a while. Some of them are inclined to think that, being a Presidential candidate, he will be compelled to let down the bars a little in order to retain his triends in the House and make new ones. As yet, however, there are no signs that the Speaker is weakening. There is

WEST 14TH ST. CO"RELIABLE"

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one class of Treasury expenditure that he will not listen to, and that is the usual series of war claims. It is not likely that one of them will be allowed to receive favorable action by the House. A few days ago a Republican member, who will control one and possibly two votes in the National Convention, went to Mr. Reed in behalf of the claim of one of his constituents, in which the member was deeply interested, and which he had investigated and made an elaborate and painstaking report upon. It was a just and meritorious claim, and he urged the Speaker to promise to recognize him in order to have it passed by the House. Mr. Reed looked the matter over and then said to the member that he could not assist him to pass the claim, as it would open the doors to a flood of others like it, and that there would be no stopping the raid upon the Treasury. The member insisted, and in a good-natured way inshuated that the Speaker ought to be very careful how he refused the request of members just at this time. But this bait did not catch the Speaker, for, to use the member's own language, he turned me down flatly, but in such a friendly and good-natured way that I have nothing to complain of. He beat my claim, but I am a Reed man still."

"Uncle Joe" Cannon, the Chairman of the

double repute on the day the House voted by a large majority to send back to his committee for repairs the District of Columbia Appropriation bill. Of course Mr. Cannon was in charge of business on the floor during the pendency of the bill from his committee, and under ordinary circumstances his leadership would not have been questioned. His stubbornness and lack of tack, however, had created much had feeling on the Republican side of the House, and strong resentment was felt against him. After the bill had been recommitted, and before Mr. Cannon had time to determine what should be the course of proceedings during the remainder of the day, a new member, Mr. Milnes of Michigan, who did not have a speaking acquaintaince with Mr. Cannon, startled him and the House by moving to adjourn. The leaders were startled again when the motion was declared carried and the House actually did adjourn. Mr. Cannon came bushing down the aisle as the members went out, his face red with indignation, and said to Gen. Spalding of Michigan, who sits next to Mr. Milnes, with a sarcastic curl of his lip:

"Allow me to concratulate you, sir; that was the first time in all my legislative career that I have known a member to usurp the power of a man in charge of the business on the floor."

"Excuse me," said Gen, Spalding: "allow me to introduce to you my colleague, Mr. Milnes, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Michigan."

"I am glad to meet you," said Mr. Milnes, double repuke on the day the House voted by persons are invited than can be accommodated

"Uncle Joe" Cannon, the Chairman of the

House Committee on Appropriations, received a

gan."
"I am glad to meet you," said Mr. Milnes,
"and I want you to understand that I am proud
of my motion and the result of it."
With a characteristic circular wave of his
arm Uncle Joe went back up the aisle without

When Joseph H. Choate was in Washington recently to arger the California irrigation cases before the Supreme Court, he attended a dinner before the Supreme Court, he attended a dinner where he met several public men who themselves enjoy a high reputation for wit. A few of them were chatting together after dinner, when Mr. Choate surprised them with the statement that he had never seen a game of poker played, never attended a horse race, and never travelled on a pass.

A Senator in the group regretfully said: "I wish I could say that."

"Why not? Choate does," quickly replied Speaker Reed, and all the party, including the Senator, saw the point of his joke.

Gen. M. A. Dillon of this city, who was the founder of the Union Veterans' Union and the Medal of Honor Legion, has founded a new Medal of Honor Legion, has founded a new patriotic semi-military organization, having for its main objects the cultivation of a spirit of Americanism and the strict enforcement of the Monroe dectrine. The organization is called the Oriental Order of Zouaves. It is national in its scope and will admit citizens of all axes and good character to membership. The uniform adopted by the order combines the national colors and is of a very showy design. The relief of members in distress and their widows and orphans is part of the plan of the organization.

United States Senators are very luxurious perons, and it costs Uncle Sam a good deal of money to take care of them in the style which money to take care or them in the style which they demand. Each Senator has a secretary and a private room at the Capitol, pain for by the Government, besides many other perquisites; and now Senator Hoar has introduced a resolution providing that in addition each Senator shall have a private messenger. It is quite within bounds to predict that the time is not far distant when the Government will be asked to supply each Senator a house to live in and a horse and carriage to take him to and from the Capitol.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

appropriation bills are ready to be considered. Mr. Quay's amended resolution to recommit the Tariff bill to the Senate Committee on Finance without instructions, which was laid over until to-morrow, will come up early. Mr. Quay says that while the vote will be close, he believes it has an even chance of passing. The Populists, however, at their recent conference lecided to vote against recommitment, and if they do so, together with the entire Democratic

vote, the resolution will not prevail. Mr. Smith of New Jersey will address the Senate to-morrow on the Monroe resolutions now pending. It is believed that he will take ground between the ultra-conservatism of his colleague, Mr. Sewell, and the radicalism of Mr. Davis of Minnesota. The fact that Mr. Smith has conferred with the President on this sub-ject, and that his speech to a certain extent is believed to reflect the views of the Chief Execu-tive, will give it interest. Mr. Blanchard of Louisiana will also speak on the same subject

on Tuesday.

The effort to change the elective officers of

on Tuesday.

The effort to change the elective officers of the Senate may be made during the latter part of the week, but there is more or less of conjecture about this. Meanwhile there is abundant work before the Senate in the shape of appropriation bills, those having been reported to the Senate being the Urgent Deficiency. Military Academy, Pensions, and the Consular and Diplomatic bills. In none of these have many additions been made, save in the irgent Deficiency bill, to which, at the request of the Treasury Department, a large amount for unprovided for expenses of the Bepartment of Justice has been inserted.

The House will further discuss the bond-silver coinage bill until 12 o'clock Tuesday morning. Notice has been given that a large number of amendments will be offered, and it is not certain when a final vote on the Senate free coinage substitute will be reached. It is hoped that it may be had on Wednesday. The silver advocates concede that the Republican vote in favor of the substitute will not be as large as was that given against the passage of the Bond bill last December. It is variously estimated by them at from 2a to 40. After the financial matter has been disposed of, appropriation bills will again come to the front. There are two of these—the Agricultural and Military bills—now on the caldar, and the Indian bill is ready to report to the House.

A Burglar Shot At-Finnigan Arrested. Michael Mullery, who keeps a grocery at 1 Orchard street, Jersey City, and lives up stairs with his family, was awakened about 3 A. M. yesterday by hearing somebody prowling around the store. Arming himself with a revolver, he went cautiously down stairs. As he volver, he went cautiously down stairs. As he opened the door leading from the hall into the store, a man duried out of the front door. Mr. Mulley fired a shot at him, but succeeded only in shattering a pane of glass. Policeman tellis heard the shot and saw a man running. The man followed, and finding fames Finnigan, who lives there, up and dressed and breathing hard, as if he had been having some violent exercise, arrested him. The prisoner denied that he had been at Mullery's, He will have an examination this morning. this morning.

Rumor of Two New East River Ferry

The New York and Brooklyn Ferry Company, it was reported in Williamsburgh yesterday, intends soon to establish two new ferry lines. The new lines, it is said, are to run from the foot of Grand street. Williamsburgh, to East Twenty-third and Ninety-second streets respectively.

HER SALON WAS UP TO DATE

A WESTERN WOMAN'S GRIEFANCE AGAINST NEW YORK IDEAS.

Encouraged by Chicago Clippings from New York Newspapers, She Started In to Make a Sensation-She Succeeded, but Tea Cigarettes Were Disastrous, The Western woman has a grievance, At

THE SUN in this outburst:
"Perhaps it is because our taste is different, or perhaps it is because our Western sense of humor falls to catch the flavor of an Eastern joke, but for some reason or other we Western women often have seasons of mourning after we have been following the suggestions we have cuiled from certain New York papers. curselves, but sometimes we find that the Chicago exchange editors have taken a fancy to certain New York items and have repeated them in their columns. This always gives us added confidence, and we go blithely on in our mad career of doing as the New York newspapers tell us to do.

"Judging from many of the results, we feel pretty sure that the Chicago editor saw the joke and thought we would, too; but in spite of ropeated shocks, we still keen a high opinion of New York as the source of much which is swell and new fangled, and we always take these

little suggestions in dead earnest. "Don't say that you should think that we would learn better and would find out that the only safe thing to do is to rely on our own judgment. As soon as we read those fatally fascinating phrases, 'the latest thing' and 'the newest fad,' and so on, all our recollection of past experiences oozes away and we are ready to be filled up again with whatever fool notion the New York newspaper writer has to offer. Those people have made this winter a never-to-be-forzotten one in my life.

"In the first place, one of them produced one of those periodical articles stating that the latest thing among New York's brightest women was the Sunday salon, at which one always met distinguished authors, painters, ac-tors, and so on, and where the hostess reigned &

women was the Sunday salon, at which one always met distinguished authors, painters, aotors, and so on, and where the hostess reigned a
la Récamler, De Stäel, et cetera. As usual, I
was fired to emulation, and I, too, opened a
salon. In the light of subsequent events my
husband calls it a 'saloon,' with such a plain,
unvarnished pronunciation of the word; but at
the beginning I insisted, with more or less success, on having it called a 'salon.

"We didn't have any 'distinguished authors,
painters, or actors' smone our acquaintances,
because the population of our small town
doesn't seem to run to those lines, but we had
to get along with the material we found available. It had got noised around 'll had attended to that myself) that I was going to have a
salon, and the attendance was encouraging—
as they say of the first hight of a revival. I
served tea and wafers and kept my mind on
Récamier and De Stäel.

"This went on for a few weegs, and I began
to congratulate myself on the fact that at
last I had struck a vein of pure gold in New
York journalism, when I came across a second
suggestion which seemed to fir right into my
case. It was quite as old and timeworn as the
first one, but I had never regarded it so seriousity before. It told about the 'latest thing in tea
drinking, and I must confess that it di seen
to me that New York was putting it pretty
strong. Literally, I mean; for, according to
this article, the women of Gotham put rum,
brandy, absinthe, whiskey, gin, and various
other liquors into their tea, and do it in no
small measure, either.

"I am not a tectotaler, but I was somewhat
aghast at this new edict. Still, I had gone in
for a salon, and I meant to follow out my purpose to the end, be it bitter or even alcoholie—
to a moderate degree, of course. I made these
adulterations of the tea so mild, in fact, that
no one but my husband would ever have commented on them-that is, before my face. I
believe—I have since heard that my salon
caused considerable comment. How is it, I
wonder, wit

Washington, Feb. 9.—Although the present Congress has been in session for more than two months without the customary holiday recess, the Senate will only this week get down to the actual business of the session and begin the consideration of the appropriation bills. Mr. Hansbrough's seed resolution is the unfinished business, and he expects to have a vote upon it within a few days, although the understanding is that it is to be laid aside temporarily whenever appropriation bills are ready to be considered.

touched to it, it makes up for all the time you spend on it."
Well, as I said before, I suppose it is a joke and we Westerners miss the point. Middy exhilarating! Sweet and cooling!" A freshness, a scent! Would you really like to know how a tea eigarette tastes? Well, at the first few puffs it tastes like a spring bonfire! Toward the middle there is an adde! flavor of firecrackers, and the last half—if you hold on that long—has a decided aroma of punk! That is a tea cigarette!
"As a Western woman who has suffered much and often, I protest."

modated.

Two fashionably dressed young men and two women alighted from a coach yesterday after-noon in front of the residence of the Rev. George C. Wilding, paster of the Hedding M. E. Church, and entered the rectory. Two of the party wanted to be married, and as they were evidently of age Mr. Wilding had no hesitation about complying with their wishes. The bride was Charlotte Harrison, 26 years old, of Rab-way, and the bridegroom Henry R. Williams, 33 years old, of 472 State street, Brooklyn. The witnesses were Annie C. Flemming and Charles W. Clark, both of Brooklyn.

Property and Boarder Left at the Same

Mrs. Alexander Watterson of 2551/2 Fourth street, Jersey City, reported at the Seventh street police station yesterday afternoon that a sneak thief had got into her house and stolen a gold watch and chain and a diamond ring. gold watch and chain and a diamond ring.
About the same time Mrs. Margaret O'Reilly reported to the police that Frederick Turner, one of her boarders, and a friend had carried away from her house, 502 Grand street, a woman's fur cape, a boy's coat, and two shawls. A detective captured Turner and his friend at the ferry. The friend said he was George Becker of 200 Johnson avenue. They were locked up.

Condensed Milk Scattered by a Runaway Tenm.

A spirited team of horses attached to one of the Borden Condensed Milk Company's wagons broke away from the control of Edward Duboia, the driver, and dashed up Montgomery street, Jersey City, at a furious pace yesterday. They made a sharp turn into a cross street, and Dubois was pitched from his high seat to the pavement. He was rendered unconscious, and was removed to the City Hospital. The horses were caught by a policeman. The wagon was wrecked, and large quantities of condensed milk were mixed up with the show.

Joseph Introcuso's Window Smashed,

A crash of breaking glass and the sight of two nen running away from in front of Joseph Introcuso's store in Newark avenue and Third street, Jersey City, at an early hour yesterday street, Jersey City, at an early hour yesterday morning aroused Foliceman Monahan into activity. He caught the men, and at the Gregory street police station they described themselves as Thomas Grace of 205 Second street and John Sullivan of 45 William street. Introduce's show window had been smashed with a store. The prisoners will have an examination this morning.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE.

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